
The following are the names of Farmers' Institutes arranged by the Board of Agriculture for the season 1907-8 which will open at various places throughout the State and continue through the day and evening.

Dec. 10th.
No. Keweenaw (Alewute), Dec. 10th.

Dec. 11th.
No. Faribault, Dec. 21st.

Dec. 12th.
No. New Gloucester, Dec. 16th.

Dec. 13th.
No. Jordan, Jan. 23d.

Dec. 14th.
Livermore Falls, Jan. 7th.

Dec. 15th.
Alaska Dairy School, Jan. 7th, 25th and 26th.

Alameda County, to be arranged.

The New Hampshire Board of Agriculture has set its work holding at the University of New Hampshire.

A correspondent of the Mirror and Farm, in referring to the Oregon Dairy Meet-
ing, says: "Upon the whole, the convention was a grand success, and has acted like
impulsion on our farmers."

The Vermont Dairymen's Association
will hold its next annual convention
at Brattleboro, January 13 to 15 inclusive.
This is one of the most efficient organiza-
tions of the kind in the country. The soci-
ety expects \$1,000 in aid of its work.

"It is the do-nothing policy in win-
ter that is ruining thousands of farmers," says

The butter market is still firm, and with every indication pointing to still better prices in the near future. The dairy bus-

ness is booming. Farmers with cows fresh in milk are reaping a harvest from the market. Those farmers with nothing to do this winter are complaining of idleness, but they are gathering up a herd of fresh cows and making money. There ought to be more dairymen in the State.

Much is being said in Western journals about the advantages of covered barnyards. But farmers have not taken much notice of themselves with practically the same degree of advice for the shelter of their manures in the barn cellars now constructed under nearly every modern barn. Among progressive farmers it is now a rare thing to see the barn manures exposed to leaching till they are applied to the fields. In this they see to be way ahead of some sections of the country.

Make it the business to care for the stock in winter, leaving other matters optional and hazy to it. The greatest obstacle in the way of having good stock, and getting high profitable results from it, is the reluctance

and constant attention to the feeding and the care, without which the best results can never be realized. It is the watchful and attentive feeder—the one who feeds with his mind rather than his hands—who has the fattest steers and the best cows. Each is bent on one thing—to give its milked

Dr. Hoskins of Vermont tells of a sweet apple that originated in Orange county, Vermont, fifty years ago, or thereabouts, named Melinda. This apple went with a son from the same farm where the apple originated, with a flower of the flower-clad, "equal to Oldenburg, and as productive." The apple is yellow, with occasionally a pale blush on the sunny side, and is somewhat central in its character, neither sweet, without bitterness or unpleasant after-taste. Professor Budd of the Iowa Agricultural College has got hold of it, and esteems it valuable on account of its hardiness and long keeping.

An exchange in speaking of dairy cows says: "Microscopes are good, but how about the value of cleanliness? In reaching after the science of the business, let us not forget the platin, homely, every-day thing. There is a dose of common sense in this. We are inclined to admire that practical d d men seem to be disposed

studies of the unseen, and are overlooking the commonplace and homely requirements without the exercise of which both the knowledge and their work will fail to bring a liberal reward. We must have the good practice, and then, and not till then, the

No. 2 Apples.

With over ninety thousand barrels of apples per week now being shipped across the water, and with more than three-fourths of a million barrels already shipped this season, it is not surprising that only a fairly fruitful year, like the present one, the country is producing more apples than can be sold at what has formerly been called a fair price. In some of the best instances, the ruling price received for No. 2 apples is hardly more than enough to buy the cost of package and picking. What are fruit growers getting, then, for their crop of fruit? Merely nothing. No such fruit going into the market serves

places the good fruit to that extent, and serves to drag the over loaded market down to low and unprofitable prices. This inferior fruit ought to be kept out of the market. So long as it brings nothing, no one would lose anything by such a course. V

are candidly of the opinion that could the inferior fruit be kept out of the market entirely, the good fruit would sell for no more than the whole lot, and the price of the poor fruit, to make some other disposition of it than to sell green. We want the same temperature at the market for this class of fruit. Well put up and of good kind and quality guaranteed, there would be a market for it. If the market is not ready to take it once, the fruit will be not so perishable form, and it is to be expected, and it will, or until there is a demand. Or, the may be canned. However fruit put up in this manner may be selling at the present time, but it is no doubt that the price of the fruit in full flavor, would be in sharp demand as soon as purchasers could be assured of quality could be depended upon. The people are using canned goods extensively and there cannot be a doubt that the use we will still further increase. This, too, would be non-perishable, and need not be sold or consumed at once.

not necessarily go on the market (in fact, there was a vacuum that called for it. The market then would be relieved of all this fruit in a green form, and the growers would have it in form bearing a real value, in place of its actual worthlessness at the present time. No one can doubt for

moment that with all this inferior stuff on the market, there would be paying prices for all of the first quality. It was a feeling that attention was given to the market by our Minister of Agriculture. It should be an evaporator or a canning factory in every neighborhood producing a lot of fruit, however plentiful it was. Something could then be realized out of this class of fruit, however plentiful it was. In years of scarcity and consequent high prices for green fruit, the factor can be still and let the market take care of itself. The market is not so tight. The time for fruit growers to look into the market, and change from the present course of putting so much inferior fruit on the market.

The Best.

With the farmer it is always the best that brings the best return. The best soil brings the largest and most productive crops; the best tillage brings the highest reward for the labor; the best sowing; the best seed brings the most bountiful crop; the best animals return the most profit.

while the best feed and care bestowed upon them
the greatest results for the outlay. However
important, then, that every farmer be
seeking after the best land and animals
and the best methods and practices to go
with them! If the land is not now a

best, it should be made so by improvements; if the animals now in hand are inferior, better ones may be bred; if the practices are not rewarded by the best results, better methods should be introduced. To bring about so desirable a change, higher intelligence and a better knowledge of the work is called for. Opportunities for the improvement of the man are on every hand. The agricultural press

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